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10/783,842	02/20/2004	Samuel W. Bent	MSI-1955US	7498
22801	7590	11/14/2007	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			YIGDALL, MICHAEL J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/783,842

Applicant(s)

BENT ET AL.

Examiner

Michael J. Yigdall

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to Applicant's submission filed on September 4, 2007.

Claims 1-47 are pending.

Response to Amendment

2. The rejection of claims 1-31 under 35 U.S.C. 101 has been withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendment.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 17 and 32 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant contends that the Bent reference does not disclose a "transform definition" as recited in claims 1, 17 and 32, as amended, with the limitations that "the transform definition is interjected in a data path" between the data item and the user interface, that the transform definition "changes how the data item value is displayed in the user interface," that "presentation of the data item is dependent upon the transform definition," and that the presentation "characteristics are not integrated with the data item" (remarks, page 26, paragraph [0024]).

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. As set forth in the Office action, the format objects described in the Bent reference (see, for example, column 15, lines 27-34) anticipate the transform definition recited in the claims. In terms of the limitations noted above, for example, Bent teaches that the transform definitions of the format objects "connect into the data transfer path before and after the formatting occurs" (column 16, lines 29-30) and control or change "how data is presented" (column 16, line 31) in the user interface. Bent further teaches

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that the presentation of the data is dependent upon the format objects, and that the presentation characteristics defined via the format objects are not integrated with the data items in the data store (see, for example, column 15, lines 59-67).

Applicant refers to the specification to support the arguments addressed above (remarks, page 27, paragraph [0026]). Applicant further states, "The cited reference does not teach transform definitions having a context property-or dependent on a culture as taught by the instant application" (remarks, page 27, paragraph [0027]).

In response, the examiner respectfully notes that the language of the claims does not patentably distinguish them over the teachings of the reference. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, as set forth below. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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6. Claims 1-3 and 5-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,463,442 to Bent et al. (art of record, "Bent").

With respect to claim 1 (currently amended), Bent teaches a computer readable storage medium having a data programming model executable by a processor embodied thereon, the data programming model (see, for example, FIG. 1 and the abstract), comprising:

a data item having a data item property with an associated value (see, for example, data 250 in FIG. 3, and column 9, lines 8-14, which shows a data source or data item with a property and an associated value);

a user interface element having an element property with a value that can be defined by an association to the data item property (see, for example, display areas 210 and 220 in FIG. 3, and column 6, lines 32-36, which shows user interface elements that are data consumers, and see, for example, column 8, lines 44-49, which further shows the data consumer with a property that defines an association to the data source or data item property); and

a binding definition configured to associate the element property of the user interface element with the data item property such that an application program which generates a user interface for display can be developed independent of the data item, and such that the data item can be developed independent of display-related information corresponding to the user interface element (see, for example, column 7, lines 46-57, which shows a binding definition that associates the user interface element with the data source or data item, and see, for example, container applications 230 and 240 in FIG. 3, and column 6, lines 48-64, which shows that such application programs and the data source or data item are independently developed);

a transform definition developed as a logic component of the application program, the transform definition configured to generate a transformed value of the data item property for association with an element property of the user interface element by a binding definition (see, for example, column 15, lines 27-34, which shows a format object that provides a transform definition to generate a formatted or transformed value for association with the user interface element, and column 16, lines 25-33, which further shows a transform definition developed as a component of the application program), wherein the transform definition is interjected in a data path between the data item and the user interface, wherein the transform definition changes how the data item value is displayed in the user interface (see, for example, column 16, lines 25-33, which shows that the transform definition is interjected into the data transfer path and changes how the data item is presented in the user interface element), and wherein presentation of the data item is dependent upon the transform definition, wherein the presentation characteristics are not integrated with the data item (see, for example, column 15, lines 59-67, which shows that the presentation of the data item depends on the transform definition and that the presentation characteristics of the format object are not integrated with the data item).

With respect to claim 2 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a transform definition configured to generate a transformed value of the data item property for association with the element property of the user interface element (see, for example, column 15, lines 27-34, which shows a format or transform definition to generate a formatted or transformed value for association with the user interface element).

With respect to claim 3 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a transform definition configured to generate a transformed value of the data item property for association with the element property of the user interface element (see, for example, column 15, lines 27-34, which shows a format or transform definition to generate a formatted or transformed value for association with the user interface element), the transformed value of the data item property being generated from the associated value of the data item property such that the associated value of the data item property is maintained unchanged in a data item database (see, for example, data store 141 in FIG. 3, and column 15, lines 59-67, which shows that the associated value is maintained unchanged in a data store or database).

With respect to claim 5 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a transform definition configured to generate a transformed value of the data item property for compatible association with the element property of the user interface element (see, for example, column 15, lines 27-34, which shows a format or transform definition to generate a formatted or transformed value for association with the user interface element).

With respect to claim 6 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches an update logic component configured to receive a data item update that corresponds to a change of the associated value of the data item property, and further configured to initiate that the binding definition update the element property of the user interface element with the associated value change of the data item property (see, for example, column 12, lines 2-5, which shows an update component that receives a change in the value of the data source or data item and updates the user interface element).

With respect to claim 7 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches an update logic component configured to receive a user interface element update that corresponds to a change of the value of the element property of the user interface element, and further configured to update the associated data item property with the value change of the element property of the user interface element (see, for example, column 11, lines 56-61, which shows an update component that receives a change in the value of the user interface element and updates the data source or data item).

With respect to claim 8 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches:

a data context property configured to define the data item as the data source of the user interface element (see, for example, column 12, lines 11-16, which shows a collection or context property that defines the data source of the user interface element); and

an additional binding definition configured to associate an element property of an additional user interface element with an additional data item property of the data item, the additional user interface element having a dependent association to the user interface element, and the additional binding definition further configured to default to the data context property to define the data item as the data source of the additional user interface element (see, for example, column 20, lines 46-55, which shows an additional binding definition for an additional user interface element in the form of a compound user interface element with such a dependent association, and column 20, lines 62-67, which further shows that the collection or context property sets the default data source for the additional user interface element).

With respect to claim 9 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches:

a data context property configured to define the data item as the data source of the user interface element (see, for example, column 12, lines 11-16, which shows a collection or context property that defines the data source of the user interface element);

an additional binding definition configured to associate an element property of an additional user interface element with an additional data item property of the data item, the additional user interface element having a dependent association to the user interface element, and the additional binding definition further configured to default to the data context property to define the data item as the data source of the additional user interface element (see, for example, column 20, lines 46-55, which shows an additional binding definition for an additional user interface element in the form of a compound user interface element with such a dependent association, and column 20, lines 62-67, which further shows that the collection or context property sets the default data source for the additional user interface element); and

wherein a change of the value of the element property of the user interface element initiates a change of a value of the element property of the additional user interface element according to the default data context property (see, for example, column 20, lines 56-59, which shows that the additional user interface element reflects such changes).

With respect to claim 10 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches:

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a collection of data items (see, for example, column 8, lines 32-39, which shows a collection of data sources or data items); and

a representation of the data items each configured for display in a user interface display element that is associated with a referenced data item in the representation of the data items (see, for example, column 20, lines 32-40, which shows a representation of the data sources or data items displayed in associated user interface elements).

With respect to claim 11 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches:

a collection of data items (see, for example, column 8, lines 32-39, which shows a collection of data sources or data items); and

a first representation of the data items in the collection and at least a second different representation of the data items in the collection, the first representation and the second different representation each being configured to reference the data items in the collection (see, for example, column 21, lines 16-29, which shows different representations of the data sources or data items).

With respect to claim 12 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a data style definition configured to define a visual representation of the associated value of the data item property on the user interface (see, for example, column 16, lines 3-24, which shows a data format or data style definition that defines a visual representation of the associated value).

With respect to claim 13 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a data style definition configured to define a template for the user interface element to display the associated value of the data item property (see, for example, column 16, lines 3-24, which shows a data format or data style definition that defines a template for the display of the associated value).

With respect to claim 14 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a data style definition configured to define a visual representation of data items as a data tree (see, for example, column 16, lines 3-24, which shows a data format or data style definition that defines visual representations of data sources or data items, and column 19, lines 10-22, which further shows a data format or data style definition as a data tree).

With respect to claim 15 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches a data style definition configured to define a visual representation of data items as a data tree, and wherein the data items are maintained independently from the data style definition (see, for example, column 16, lines 3-24, which shows a data format or data style definition that defines visual representations of data sources or data items independently of the data sources or data items, and column 19, lines 10-22, which further shows a data format or data style definition as a data tree).

With respect to claim 16 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches:

a data style definition configured to define a visual representation of data items (see, for example, column 16, lines 3-24, which shows a data format or data style definition that defines visual representations of data sources or data items); and

a content presenter configured to apply the data style definition to an instantiation of a display element on the user interface to display one or more of the data items according to the defined visual representation (see, for example, column 15, lines 35-49, which shows content presenters that apply the data format or data style definition).

With respect to claims 17 (currently amended) and 18-31 (original), the claims are directed to a computing system that corresponds to the computer readable storage medium recited in claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10-16, respectively (see the rejection of claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10-16 above).

With respect to claims 32 (currently amended) and 33-46 (original), the claims are directed to a method that corresponds to the computer readable storage medium recited in claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10-16, respectively (see the rejection of claims 1-3, 5-8 and 10-16 above).

With respect to claim 47 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Bent further teaches declaring an instance of a data class which corresponds to a type of data as a resource, and wherein defining the binding association includes referring to the data class in a declaration of the binding association (see, for example, column 7, lines 46-57, which shows declaring a data source object or an instance of a data class and referring to the data source object to define the binding association).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bent, as applied to claim 1 above.

With respect to claim 4 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated.

Bent does not expressly disclose one-time binding wherein a user interface property is initialized from a data item property and wherein the user interface property does not update when changes are made to the data item property after the initialization.

Nonetheless, Bent teaches a “dataMemberChanged” method that notifies a data consumer when changes are made to a data item after initialization, and discloses that it is necessary to call a “getDataMember” method to actually update the data consumer with the changes (see, for example, column 10, lines 56-63). Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art could, with predictable results, implement the teachings of Bent such that the “getDataMember” method is not called after initialization, in which case the data consumer would not update when changes are made to the data item. Furthermore, Bent teaches a “removeDataSourceListener” method that removes a data consumer from the notification list, such that the data consumer would not know when

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changes are made to a data item (see, for example, column 10, lines 47-55). The method thus “facilitates” one-time binding.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Bent such that the binding definition facilitates one-time binding wherein a user interface property is initialized from a data item property and wherein the user interface property does not update when changes are made to the data item property after the initialization.

Conclusion

9. Applicant’s amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Yigdall whose telephone number is (571) 272-3707.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MY

Michael J. Yigdall
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Art Unit 2192

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